× *pinus* (impure) should produce on the average *chrysoptera* and *leucobronchialis* in equal numbers; *chrysoptera* (impure) and *pinus* (pure), *pinus* and *leucobronchialis* in equal numbers, while a union of impure examples of each stock should produce equal numbers of *chrysoptera, pinus, leucobronchialis* and *lawrencei*. One of the young of this brood has been banded as well as a young Brewster's and Golden-wing, the offspring of a male Brewster's and female Golden-wing which were also under observation.

Should these birds return to the same swamp next year a family pedigree of three generations can be established. Be that as it may Dr. Faxon has finally demonstrated the true nature of Brewster's Warbler and removed from the field of discussion a topic which has for years been a favorite one upon which to build up theories and conjectures.— W. S.

The Natural History of the Toronto Region.[1]— This handy volume "has been prepared by the Canadian Institute for the members of the Twelfth Geological Congress and for all who may have an interest in the history and natural history of the city and vicinity." It consists of chapters on the history, geology and life zones of the region, with lists of the various groups of animals and plants contributed by specialists; some merely nominal, others with annotations.

The lists of mammals and birds are by James H. Fleming and are accompanied by brief notes on the relative abundance and time of occurrence of the species, while the former is preceded by a short historical bibliography. Forty-one mammals and 292 birds are listed and the nomenclature is strictly up to date. The book will be of great assistance both to visitors and residents who wish to know something of the natural history of Toronto and to all ornithologists who desire an accurate reference list of Toronto birds. The typography and paper are good, and both publisher and editor are to be congratulated upon their work.— W. S.

Mathews' 'The Birds of Australia.'[2]— In the continuance of his great work, Mr. Mathews treats of the Limicolæ. We note the following new genera, *Anteleotringa*, p. 274, type *Totanus tenuirostris* Horsf.; *Ditelmatias*, p. 282, type *Gallinago hardwickii* Gray; *Parascolopax*, p. 290, type *Scolopax saturata* Hodgs.; *Chubbia*, p. 291, type *Gallinago stricklandi* Gray; *Homoscolopax*, p. 291, type *G. imperialis; Neospilura*, p. 293, type *Scolopax solitaria*; *Eugallinago*, p. 294, type *G. macrodactyla* Bonap. and *Subspilura*, p. 295, type *G. megala* Swinhoe. New subgenera are: *Nesopisobia*, p. 245, type *Totanus damacensis* Horsf.; *Macrodura*, p. 294, type *G. nobilis*; *Odurella*, p. 294, type *G. brasiliensis* Sw.

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[1] The natural History of the Toronto Region | Ontario, Canada | edited by | J. H. Faull, B. A., Ph.D. | Associate Professor of Botany, University of Toronto | Toronto | Published by the Canadian Institute | 1913. 8vo. pp. 1–419, seven halftone plates and five maps. William Briggs, publisher, Toronto, Ont. $2.

[2] The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. Vol. III, part 3, pp. 205–300. August 18, 1913. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London, W. C.

Some changes in nomenclature affect North American birds, for instance *Pisobia aurita* (Latham) must become *P. acuminata* Horsf. since Mr. Mathews states that Sharpe was clearly in error when he claimed that Watlings drawing 244, upon which Latham based his name, represented this bird. It is obviously *Actitis hypoleucos*. Mr. Mathews moreover divides the genus *Pisobia* and places this species in *Limnocinclus*; *Actodromas* being a synonym of true *Pisobia* with *P. minuta* as its type.

The name of the Pectoral Sandpiper must change also, since *Tringa maculata* Vieill. is rendered invalid by *T. maculata* Linn. 1766, we therefore return to *pectoralis* of Say.

The American Knot is separated as *Canutus canutus rufus* Wilson while the Japanese race is described as new under the name *C. c. rogersi*.— W. S.

Mearns on New African Birds.[1]— In working over the rich collections of African birds in the U. S. National Museum obtained mainly by himself, Dr. Mearns finds the following new Weaver-birds and Thrushes, *Estrilda rhodopyga polia*, from the Gato River, Southern Abyssinia, *E. rhodopyga hypochra*, *Granatina ianthinogastra roosevelti*, *Planesticus helleri*, *P. olivaceus polius*, *Geocichla piaggiæ keniensis* and *G. gurneyi raineyi* from British East Africa. While Dr. Mearns' first aim is naturally the description of the new forms obtained by him, ornithologists will await with interest a general account of the collections made on the Smithsonian and the Childs Frick Expeditions which he accompanied as naturalist.— W. S.

Riley on the Bahama Barn Owl.[2]— While accompanying the Bahamas Expedition of the Geographic Society of Baltimore a few years ago, Mr. Riley obtained a specimen of a peculiar looking Barn Owl which in the light of additional material now available he describes as new, under the name of *Tyto perlatus lucayanus*.— W. S.

Shufeldt's Studies of Fossil Birds.[3]— In the former of two recent publications on North American fossil birds, Dr. Shufeldt presents the results of a reëxamination of the Cope and Condon Collections and a study of

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[1] Descriptions of three new African Weaver-birds of the Genera *Estrilda* and *Granatina*. By Edgar A. Mearns. Smithson. Misc. Collns., Vol. 61, No. 9, pp. 1–4. July 31, 1913.

Descriptions of four New African Thrushes of the Genera *Planesticus* and *Geocichla*. By Edgar A. Mearns. Smithson. Misc. Collns., Vol. 61, No. 10, pp. 1–5. August 11, 1913.

[2] The Bahama Barn Owl. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXVI, pp. 153–154. June 30, 1913.

[3] Review of the Fossil Fauna of the Desert Region of Oregon, with a Description of additional Material collected there. By R. W. Shufeldt. Bull. Amer. Museum Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXII, Art. VI, pp. 123–178. New York, July 9, 1913.

Further Studies of Fossil Birds with Descriptions of New and Extinct Species. By R. W. Shufeldt. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXII, Art. XVI, pp. 285–306. New York, August 4, 1913.